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ABSTRACT

Thirty-six American Indian archaeological sites located in the southeastern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee are cited. Included are some of the very early sites, some of the larger and better known sites, and some that are being developed as state-owned archaeological parks in Tennessee. Information sources, briefly annotated, are cited for each site. A glossary of terms used and a listing of the sites by respective states are also included. Among the sites listed are: Moundville Site, Crystal River Site, Fort Walton Site, Weeden Island Site, Swift Creek Site, Parish and Ward Sites, Doerschuk Site, Brick Church Mound, Red Clay, Sellers Farm, and Stone Fort. (NQ)

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NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

An Annotated Bibliography Relating to Indian Archaeological Sites in the Southeastern United States

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Fall 1974

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BRICK CHURCH MOUND 1

CHUCALISSA 2

CRYSTAL RIVER SITE 2

DOERSCHUK SITE 3

DOVER FLINT QUARRY 3

ECHOTA-TENASE 4

ETOWAH SITE 4

EVA SITE 5

FORT WALTON SITE 6

GASTON SITE 7

HARDAWAY SITE 8

HIWASSEE ISLAND SITE 8

HOLLYWOOD SITE 11

HUGH LINK FARM 11

IRENE SITE 11

KOLOMOKI SITE 13

LAMAR SITES 14

MACON PLATEAU SITE 16

MOUND BOTTOM 18

MOUNDVILLE SITE 19

NACOOHEE SITE 20

NUCKOLLS SITE 21

PARISH AND WARD SITES 21

PINSON MOUNDS SITE 22

QUAD SITE 23

RED CLAY 23

REELFOOT 24

RUSSELL SITE 24

SELLERS FARM 26

SILVER SPRINGS SITE 26

STALLINGS ISLAND SITE 27

STANFIELD-WORLEY SITE 28

STONE FORT 29

SWIFT CREEK SITE 29

WARD SITE 31

WEEDEN ISLAND SITE 31

GLOSSARY 33

LIST OF SITES BY RESPECTIVE STATES 36

This bibliography includes the following southeastern states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The list of sites is not meant to be exhaustive. Included are some of the very early sites, some of the larger and better known sites, and some that are being developed as state owned archaeological parks in Tennessee.

BRICK CHURCH BOUND

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

A large temple mound, a lower mound, and an occupational ridge are rich with house features, debris pits, and some stone box graves. However, this Nashville site is in danger of destruction. Interstate 24 will run nearby and urban development has surrounded it. One third of the site has been bought and bull-dozed.

CHUCALISSA

This west Tennessee site was one of the first archaeological sites purchased by the state of Tennessee.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

An archaeological map shows the location of this site. No other information is given.

CRYSTAL RIVER SITE

The big burial mound at the Crystal River site on Florida's west coast has revealed copper and various other burial goods.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, p. 392.

A descriptive paragraph places the Crystal River culture at about A.D. 1200-1400 and briefly describes the life-style.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, p. 248 and p. 288.

A map giving the location of the site, a picture of representative pottery, and limited verbal information are given on these pages.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 160.

This site presents an example of the intrusion of Hopewell culture into the Southeast.

DOERSCHUK SITE

This site is located in the North Carolina piedmont. Artifacts from this general piedmont area date back to about 5000 B.C.

Coe, J. L. "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont." Transactions, 54:pt. 5, American Philosophical Society, 1964.

The Doerschuk site is reported in this publication.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966. pp. 259-260.

These two pages contain pictures of artifacts and chronological information.

DOVER FLINT QUARRY

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

Dover Flint Quarry is located just a few miles north of the Hugh Link Farm. This is where the unique brown chert was obtained for producing long blades. Dozens of large pits are found at the ridge surface in one of the most extensive aboriginal mines in the United States.

ECHOTA-TENASE

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

Threatened by vandalism and flooding by the planned Tellico Dam, this Monroe County site is part of an area labeled by the Smithsonian Institution as the "richest archaeological section in the Appalachians." The proposed dam would flood Echota, the city of refuge; Tenase, the namesake of the state; and most of the Overhill Cherokee towns including Citico, Toqua, Tommotley, Mialoquo, and possibly Tuskegee, birthplace of Sequoyah.

ETOWAH SITE

See "Lamar" site.

EVA SITE

This site is located near the Tennessee River in the upper-western region of Tennessee. A very deep midden here has revealed artifacts dating prior to 5000 B.C.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 290 & 294.

The cord-wrapped-stick decorated pottery is indicated as characteristic of the Eva culture.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 133-37.

Various facets of life are reflected in the comments, tool chart, and pictures of artifacts.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 47-50.

The Eva site is used as an example of an "open" site (as opposed to a cave site) having three distinct layers. No evidence of structures has been found at this site.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-257.

A map, chronological chart and related chronological information are contained in these pages.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, pp. 115-116.

The Eva Phase of development is said to reflect the spread of Southeastern Archaic culture.

FORT WALTON SITE

The Indians who occupied this site in the coastal area of northwestern Florida were engaged in collecting shellfish, hunting, fishing, and farming. They lived in the area about A.D. 1500-1700.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 299 & 302.

Fort Walton is cited as a possible Early Mississippian expansion from the Middle Mississippi Culture.

Griffin, J. W. and R. P. Bullen. The Safety Harbor Site; Pinellas County, Florida. University of Florida, Gainesville: Florida Anthropological Society Publications Number Two, 1950, pp. 33-35.

For reference purposes, the Safety Harbor findings are related to Fort Walton and Weeden Island cultures.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, p. 394.

This reference provides a brief descriptive paragraph relating to the Fort Walton culture.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251.

A chronological chart and an archaeological map help to locate this site in time and place.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, pp. 29, 164, and 167.

Mississippi culture combined with Weeden Island to produce the Fort Walton phase which is classified as a Formative stage.

GASTON SITE

The North Carolina piedmont has several archaeological sites containing chipped and polished stones. These artifacts date to about 5000 B.C.

Coe, J. L. "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont." Transactions, 54:pt. 5, American Philosophical Society, 1964.

The Gaston site is reported in this publication.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966. pp. 259-260.

Pictures of artifacts and chronological information are presented in this reference.

HARDAWAY SITE

This North Carolina site dates to approximately 7000 B.C. or earlier. It has yielded projectile points from dates as early as 7000-8000 B.C.

Coe, J. L. "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont." Transactions, 54:pt. 5, American Philosophical Society, 1964.

This publication contains information relating to the Hardaway and other sites in the North Carolina piedmont.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 132-3.

Artifacts from Hardaway were variants of the Dalton-Meserve type.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 31,50, and 61.

An archaeological map and information concerning projectile points help to locate the inhabitants of this site in time and in relation to other cultures.

HIWASSEE ISLAND SITE

This site is representative of the middle Tennessee region. Artifacts from this area date to the A.D. 700-1200 period.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 300-301.

An archaeological map indicates the Hiwassee Island site as a Mississippi Culture site beyond the boundaries of Mississippi.

Cotterill, R. S. The Southern Indians: the Story of the Civilized Tribes Before Removal. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1954, p. 164.

A Cherokee factory was briefly located at Hiwassee and abandoned about 1810.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service, 1956, p. 50.

Hiwassee Island information is related to Macon Plateau.

Hodge, F. W. (ed.). Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part I. New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 1965, p. 551.

The names and locations of several Hiwassee settlements are given.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 258 and 361.

This site is listed as one adequately reported Mississippian site. The entire island was stripped revealing a complete sequence occupancy covering about 4000 years.

Malone, Henry Thompson. Cherokees of the Old South. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1956, p. 75.

Teakakiskie of Hiwassee attended the "Grand Cherokee National Council" of 1792.

Setzler, F. M. and J. D. Jennings. Peachtree Mound and Village Site, Cherokee County, North Carolina. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 131, 1941, p. 56.

Hiwassee Island is identified as a Cherokee site but Creek occupation is also noted.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 74.

Hiwassee Island is one of two sites in which house forms were rectangular and temples were circular. Normally, the same form is used for both.

Stoutenburgh, J. L. Jr. Dictionary of the American Indian. New York: Pilosophical Library, 1960, p. 147.

This report indicates that the Hiwassee name was given to settlements of Cherokee Indians along the Hiwassee River in the Polk County, Tennessee area.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966. pp. 248-251.

Limited information is given on an archaeological map and a chronological chart.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory of American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 165.

The Hiwassee Island phase of development has been identified as a part of the "Early Mississippi."

HOLLYWOOD SITE

See "Lamar" site.

HUGH LINK FARM

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

One of the world's finest flint caches was found at this site, near Waverly, in 1894. The ceremonial objects, eagle claws, effigies, and blades are now in the UT McClung Museum in Knoxville. Four mounds remain in the village area.

IRENE SITE

The Irene Indians were descendents of the Savannah Indians and lived in the coastal area of Georgia about A.D. 1500-1650. This site is located on the northeast section of the state. See also "Lamar site".

Braidwood, J. R. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, p. 297.

This site is cited as one having a greater number of public than domestic buildings.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, p. 258.

This site showed successive building stages for a temple mound, burial mound, mortuary-charnel house complex, and a series of palisades.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, pp. 380-382.

The culture of the Irene Indians is described on these pages.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 68-69.

The complicated stamped designs of the pottery of this area date from about A.D. 1000 up to historic times.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, p. 248.

An archaeological map shows the location of this site in northeast Georgia.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 167.

Mississippi culture combined with Complicated Stamp tradition later Irene and related phases to become one of the strongest Formative cultures in North America.

KOLOMOKI SITE

An archaeological map indicates the location of this site in southeast Georgia. Additional information concerning the site is very limited.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, p. 297.

The temple mound at this site is cited as possible evidence that this feature may be present in the Gulf Tradition before A.D. 500.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service, 1956, pp. 52-53.

The Kolomoki mounds are described in some detail and a little information is given concerning pottery, projectile points and ornaments.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw- Hill, 1974, pp. 253 and 258.

The potters are identified as skilled, Mature Mississipian artisans.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 74.

Log tombs were used for burial at this and several other sites.

Willey, Gordon, R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, p. 248.

This site is indicated on an archaeological map.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory of American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, pp. 46 and 160.

The Kolomoki phase is listed as a Formative stage. Lack of radiocarbon dating by scholars in the southeast is noted.

LAMAR SITES

(Etowah, Lamar, Nacoohee, Hollywood, and Irene)

The multiple-occupation Etowah site is one of the largest temple mound groups in the southeast. The Lamar proper, near Macon, the Nacoohee and Hollywood mound sites near Augusta, and the Irene mound near Savannah are among the best known of the Lamar sites. The Lamar period extended from about A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1700.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 300-301.

An archaeological map indentifies the Etowah and Hollywood sites as "Southern Cult" centers related to the Mississippi Culture.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service, 1956, p. 48.

Some Lamar sites are very close to the Macon Plateau site but very few Lamar sherds were found at Macon.

Hodge, F. W. (ed.). Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part 1. New York: Rowan and Littlefield, 1965, p. 75.

The Etowah mound compares in bulk with the great pyramids of middle America.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 249 and 258.

The major mound at Etowah is measured at more than 60 feet high and 330 by 380 feet at the base.

Malone, Henry Thompson. Cherokees of the Old South. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1956, p. 75.

Etowah becomes one of the eight districts of the Cherokee nation.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, pp. 385-386.

The culture is described in terms of villages, livelihood, pottery, and other aspects of the life-style.

National Geographic on Indians of the Americas. Washington: The National Geographic Society, 1955, p. 70.

When the Temple Mound period reached its peak, as represented by Etowah and Moundville, it marked the highest development achieved by Indians north of Mexico. This was between A.D. 1550 and A.D. 1650.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native American. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 68-69.

The complicated stamped designs of the pottery of the area date from about A.D. 1000 up to historic times.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251 and 300-304.

The Lamar sites are characterized partially by stone work and temple mounds.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 167.

Mississippi culture combined with Complicated Stamp tradition in later Lamar and related phases to become one of the strongest Formative cultures in North America.

MACON PLATEAU SITE

This is a central Georgia site dating to about A.D. 700. The site is now a well-preserved national monument.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 300-301.

An archaeological map indicates the Macon Plateau site as Mississippi Culture site beyond the boundaries of Mississippi.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service, 1956, pp. 1-95.

This is a complete report of the Macon Plateau, its past, and its present in a national monument setting.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 249 and 258.

Ceremonial chambers including a unique "buzzard" altar are cited.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, pp. 382-384.

The Macon Plateau Culture is related to the Temple Mound period and described in some detail.

National Geographic on Indians of the Americas. Washington: The National Geographic Society, 1955, p. 64.

A color illustration is shown of Macon warriors planning an ambush.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 74.

Macon is one of the two cites in which house forms were rectangular and temples were circular. Normally, the same form is used for both.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251.

The information relating to this site is limited to map location and archaeological chart placement.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 165.

The Macon Plateau phase is identified as early Mississippi, but it is located such that it is an intrusion into a region dominated by the Complicated Stamp tradition.

MOUND BOTTOM

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Butler, Brian. "Digging is Just the Beginning." The Tennessee Conservationist, 41:16-17, May, 1975.

The Mound Bottom site, in a horeshoe bend of the Harpeth River, is one of the largest Mississippian sites in the state. The area of occupation is estimated to have been 80 to 90 acres. This was a major social and political center for the Mississippian people in the mid-state area around A.D. 1250.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

The Mound Bottom complex is located in Cheatham County. The five separate features include the Narrows, Mace Bluff, Cairn Ridge, and the upper and lower towns. The upper portion has an entire hilltop terraced creating a plaza 500 by 1000 feet with a large temple mound and four smaller mounds. The bottom land, in the loop of a river, has another plaza with one enormous mound and six smaller ones.

MOUNDVILLE SITE

The Moundville, Alabama site is related to the Middle Mississippi culture of the temple mound period (A.D. 1300-1700).

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 249, 258 and 261.

The Moundville site is one of a short list of sites that have been preserved as national or state monuments.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, p. 366.

The Moundville site is identified as being the most famous site from which evidences of the Southern Death Cult have been found.

National Geographic on Indians of the Americas. Washington: The National Geographic Society, 1955, p. 70.

When the Temple Mound period reached its peak, as represented by Moundville and Etowah, it marked the highest development achieved by Indians north of Mexico. This was between A.D. 1550 and A.D. 1650.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americasns. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 75-76.

The fact that pottery was incised at Moundville is cited as a distinctive regional variation of pre-Mississippian artifacts.

Willey, Gordon R. and J. A. Sabloff. A History of American Archaeology. London: Thames and Hudson, 1974, pp. 198-99.

Moundville is acknowledged as one of the three greatest town-and-ceremonial center sites of the Southeastern United States area.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 165.

Moundville is listed as one of the sites representative of the climax period of the Mississippi culture.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction To American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251.

Information concerning this site is limited to inclusion of an archaeological map and a chronological chart.

NACCOOCHEE SITE

See "Lamar" site.

NUCKOLLS SITE

This site is identified as one of the early archaeological sites in North America. It is located in northern Tennessee.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, p. 133.

Material found here duplicates that found in the Dalton complex.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, p. 31.

An archaeological map gives the geographical location of the site. No other information is given.

Willey, Gordon R. (ed.). Archaeological Researches in Retrospect. Cambridge: Winthrop, 1974, pp. 248-251.

Nuckolls is identified on a chronological chart as Early Archaic, about 5000 to 8000 B.C.

PARISH AND WARD SITES

Located in the Green River region of Kentucky, these sites reveal evidences of burial mounds and Woodland Indian traditions.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, p. 140.

Parish and Ward are identified as belonging to the Mid-continent tradition.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-257.

A map, a chronological chart and other chronological information are contained in this reference.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 89.

The Parish site produced fluted pointed projectiles that may be indicative of a culture as yet unformulated.

PINSON MOUNDS SITE

Located near Jackson, this site was one of the first archaeological areas purchased by the state of Tennessee.

Butler, Brian. "Digging is Just the Beginning." The Tennessee Conservationist, 41:16-17, May, 1975.

The complex of mounds and earth works reflect Woodland and Mississippian periods. The mounds are chiefly burial mounds, but there are several large Mississipian platform mounds including Saul's Mound which is considered the largest Indian mound in the state.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

A picture of twin mounds in Pinson Archaeological Park is shown.

QUAD SITE

This site in northern Alabama dates to the very early period of 9,000-10,000 B.C. Projectile points are of the very early fluted design.

Jennigs, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 133 and 140.

Some feel that this site represents a transition from the Big Game stage to the Archaic stage.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 31, 50, 61, and 73.

Information given includes an archaeological map, chronological chart, and discussions of projectile points as they relate to time and cultures of other regions.

RED CLAY

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Butler, Brian. "Digging is Just the Beginning." The Tennessee Conservationist, 41:16-17, May, 1975.

This was the last seat of tribal government of the Cherokee Indians in the East. It was used from 1832 to 1838. Each fall a major portion of the Cherokee population would

assemble here for a week or two to conduct tribal business. It is an open, park-like area with a number of temporary log structures and a council house.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

Red Clay, the last council ground of the Cherokee, is near Cleveland. This site will be developed as a tribute to the Trail of Tears march on which 4000 Indians died during their forced removal to the Oklahoma territories in 1838.

REELFOOT

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

The Reelfoot site consists of two mounds in the Reelfoot Lake area near Samburg. One is adjacent to the lake on a low occupational ridge. The other is a flat-topped temple mound across the highway on a wooded bluff.

RUSSELL SITE

This northern Alabama site is listed as one of the early North American archaeological sites.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, p. 140.

Some feel that this site represents a transition from the Big Game stage to the Archaic stage.

"Life 8000 Years ago Uncovered in an Alabama Cave." National Geographic Magazine, 110:542-58, October, 1956.

This is a report on the findings from Russell Cave.

National Geographic on Indians of the Americas. Washington: The National Geographic Society, 1955, p. 66.

The information concerning first Southeasterners that we have knowledge of was revealed by the Russell Cave. Carbon-14 dating indicates that the inhabitants came into this area about 7000 B.C.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, pp. 47-49.

The Russell Cave is mentioned briefly with the notation that it is yet only casually reported, but obviously an ancient, typical Eastern Archaic site.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs Prentice-Hall, 1966, p. 31.

Site location is indicated on an archaeological map.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, p. 114.

Projectile points from the bottom level were found to be Archaic in type and dated about 6200 B.C.

SELLERS FARM

This is one of the ten archaeological sites designated for purchase by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is to be protected by the Department of Conservation as an archaeological park.

Butler, Brian. "Digging is Just the Beginning." The Tennessee Conservationist, 41:16-17, May, 1975.

Around A.D. 1400 this was a ten acre fortified Mississippian town with one large platform mound, seven small mounds. An earthen embankment and ditch have been identified as the remains of a log stockade that once enclosed the village. There have been several stone figurines of "idols" found here. A picture is shown of an exposed house floor in the process of excavation.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March 1973.

Located in a bend of Spring Creek near Lebanon, Sellers Farm has stone box graves that reveal the inhabitants as skilled artisans in the sculpturing of fine stone figures. The site consists of a temple mound, domiciliary mounds, a large oval ditch, and traces of six small mounds outside the wall. A picture of a sixteen-inch high sandstone figure is included.

SILVER SPRINGS SITE

This northern Florida site has yielded projectile points dating to 7000 B.C. or before.

Neill, W. T. "A Stratified Early Site at Silver Spring Florida." The Florida Anthropologist, 2:33-52, 1958.

This is a report on the Silver Spring excavation.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 31 & 61.

An archaeological map and limited information relating to projectile points are included.

STALLINGS ISLAND SITE

Located in the Savannah River region of Georgia, artifacts from this site date to 3000-5000 B.C.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service, 1956, p. 41.

Artifacts from Macon that relate to the Stallings Island period are identified.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, p. 220.

The low, domed earthen mound graves of the top levels identify this era as being in an emerging stage of Woodland from the Archaic.

Setzler, F. M. and J. D. Jennings. Peachtree Mound and Village Site, Cherokee County, North Carolina. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 131, 1941, pp. 66-71.

Traits from Peachtree are compared to other sites, including Stallings Island.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 50.

Stalling Island is listed here as one of the well-known "Eastern" tradition sites.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction To American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966. pp. 248-257.

A map, chronological chart and various chronological information are given in relation to this site.

STANFIELD-WORLEY SITE

The Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter in northern Alabama has yielded projectile points dating to 7000 B.C. or before.

Jennings, J. D. Prehistory of North America. 2nd. ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974, pp. 132-3 and 140.

The Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter was discovered and excavated by amateurs. The findings are described here.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 31 and 50.

An archaeological map and very limited information relating to projectile points are given.

STONE FORT

This middle Tennessee site was one of the first archaeological sites purchased by the state of Tennessee.

Prichard, Mack S. "Tennessee's New Archaeological Program, Part II: The Archaeological Parks." The Tennessee Conservationist, 39:2-5, March, 1973.

An archaeological map shows the location of this site. No other information is given.

SWIFT CREEK SITE

This "type site" in central Georgia has lent its name to a phase of archaeological development characterized by conoidal-bottom pottery containing complicated stamped designs. These designs included "concentric circles, scrolls, stars and other forms integrated into complex unit patterns" (Willey, 1958). Artifacts date to about 300 B.C.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archaeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 290-291.

An archaeological map indentifies the Swift Creek site as belonging to the Southern Appalachian Tradition.

Bullen, R. P. The Terra Ceia Site: Manatee County, Florida. University of Florida, Gainesville: Florida Anthropological Society Publications Number Three, 1951, p. 44.

A chart indicates the "temporal placement of sites in the Manatee region and adjacent areas." This includes Swift Creek.

Fairbanks, C. H. Archeology of the Funeral Mound: Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Washington: National Park Service. 1958, pp. 41-42.

The Swift Creek period is related to the Macon Plateau.

Martin, Paul S., et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, pp. 376-378.

The Swift Creek Culture is identified as part of the Burial Mound period and is dated about A.D. 900-1300. A description of the culture is given.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965, p. 69.

Discussion of the Swift Creek ceramics is accompanied by a brief descriptive quotation from Fairbanks concerning the general culture.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction To American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251 and 286-288.

A map, chronological chart and information concerning the Swift Creek archaeological phase are found in the pages listed.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, pp. 29, 160-161.

Comments relating to developmental classification are found on these pages.

WARD SITE

See "Parish and Ward" sites.

WEEDEN ISLAND SITE

The Weeden Island site is located on the Gulf Coast of Florida, south of Mobile Bay. The small villages, that were probably politically autonomous, once covered an area about four hundred miles long and fifty miles wide.

Braidwood, R. J. and G. R. Willey. Courses Toward Urban Life: Archaeological Considerations of Some Cultural Alternatives. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1962, pp. 290-291.

The Weeden Island site is identified as belonging to the Gulf Tradition.

Bullen, R. P. The Terra Ceia Site: Manatee County, Florida. University of Florida, Gainesville: Florida Anthropological Society Publications Number Three, 1951, p. 30.

A listing of the various pottery findings from the Weeden Island complex is given.

Martin, Paul S. et.al. Indians Before Columbus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967, p. 393.

Descriptive information is given as to area, people, villages, livelihood, and various artifacts.

Setzler, F. M. and J. D. Jennings. Peachtree Mound and Village Site, Cherokee County, North Carolina. Washington:

Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 131, 1941, p. 5.

The Weeden Island Component is characterized as a horizon.

Spencer, R. F., Jennings, J. D., et.al. The Native Americans. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

Weeden Island is representative of one of the identifiable local ceramic sequences covering the period of about 200 B.C. to A.D. 800.

Willey, Gordon R. An Introduction to American Archaeology. vol. one. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966, pp. 248-251 and 288-89.

A map, chronological chart, pottery pictures and limited verbal information are given.

Willey, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958, pp. 29, 160, and 167.

The development of the Weeden Island phase is seen as it progresses from a Formative stage to a union with the Mississippi culture to produce the Fort Walton phase.

GLOSSARY

Archaic tradition: those cultures of the eastern North American woodland and river valleys in which subsistance was based on small-game hunting, fishing and wild plant collecting (Willey, 1966).

artifact: the manufactured works of man (Stoutenburgh, 1960).

Burial mounds: large earthen mounds used during the period of about A.D. 900-1300 for cemeteries (Martin, 1967).

check-stamped: design of small, impressed squares used in decorating pottery. This was produced by a paddling or stamping technique (Jennings, 1974).

chert: a dark impure, flintlike rock (Willey, 1966).

chipped-stone: stone artifacts produced by percussion and/or pressure flaking techniques. The implements were used largely as projectiles and as cutting or skinning tools (Jennings, 1974).

culture: artifacts or material remains of a group which differs from another group (Stoutenburgh, 1960).

Death Cult (southern): a time of chaos, fear, and tension in which there was a religious revival in the face of the coming of the white man (Martin, 1967).

fluted point: grooved point of axes, arrows, etc. (Stoutenburgh, 1960).

Formative stage: The stage of appearance of new economic patterns assumed to have been accompanied by the formation of societies of greater scale and complexity than existed previously (Willey, 1958).

horizon: period of widespread significance in archaeology (Willey, 1974).

incised: cut (e.g. pottery) with a sharp tool (Willey, 1966).

kiva: a subterranean or semi-subterranean ceremonial chamber (Willey, 1974).

Mesoamerica: An area extending from central Honduras and northwestern Costa Rica northward through Mexico to a line extending from the Rio Del Fuerte on the west to the Rio Soto La Marina on the east (Willey, 1966).

midden: refuse heap containing decayed material, artifacts, etc. representative of human habitation (Willey, 1966).

Mississippi tradition: era marked by rectangular, flat-topped temple mounds and chiefs' houses. These were usually arranged around rectangular open spaces (Willey, 1966).

phase: a culture having distinctive factors that distinguish it from earlier and later chronological periods within related cultural developments (Willey, 1958).

sherd: fragment of broken pottery (Willey, 1974).

site: an area, varying from a few square feet to many square miles, having been fairly continiously covered by remains of former occupation pertaining to a single unit of settlement (Willey, 1958).

stratigraphy: method of establishing relative chronology by studying position and order of sequence of layers in which remains are found (Martin, 1967).

talus: sloping mass of debris lying at the base of a cliff, or a similar place (Willey, 1974).

temple mound: pyramidal earthworks sometimes reaching enormous size. Temples were built on the flat tops of the mound. Some of these temples were periodically destroyed, remains covered by a new layer of earth and a new temple built on top. They were used during the period of approximately A.D. 900-1700 (Jennings, 1974).

tradition: "(primarily) temporal continuity represented by persistent configurations in single technologies or other systems of related forms" (Willey, 1958).

type site: see typology.

typology: classification of remains according to types (Willey, 1974).

Woodland tradition: era characterized by card-marked and fabric marked pottery, burial mounds, and the beginnings of agriculture (Willey, 1966).

00339

LIST OF SITES BY RESPECTIVE STATES

Page

ALABAMA

MOUNDVILLE SITE 19
QUAD SITE 23
RUSSELL SITE 24
STANFIELD-WORLEY SITE 28

FLORIDA

CRYSTAL RIVER SITE 2
FORT WALTON SITE 6
SILVER SPRINGS SITE 26
WEEDEN ISLAND SITE 31

GEORGIA

ETOWAH SITE 4
HOLLYWOOD SITE 11
IRENE SITE 11
KOLOMOKI SITE 13
LAMAR SITES 14
MACON PLATEAU SITE 16
NACOOHEE 20
STALLINGS ISLAND SITE 27
SWIFT CREEK SITE 29

KENTUCKY

PARISH AND WARD SITES 21

NORTH CAROLINA

DOERSCHUK SITE 3
GASTON SITE 7
HARDAWAY SITE 8

TENNESSEE

BRICK CHURCH MOUND 1
CHUCALISSA 2
DOVER FLINT QUARRY 3
ECHOTA-TENASE 4
EVA SITE 5
HIWASSEE ISLAND SITE 8
HUGH LINK FARM 11
MOUND BOTTOM 18
NUCKOLLS SITE 21
PINSON MOUNDS SITE 22
RED CLAY 23
REELFOOT 24
SELLERS FARM 26
STONE FORT 29